THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SUNDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 108

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

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Weekly per annum (in advance)	6 00

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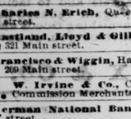

HEBREW CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5628.

1st Tisri, 30th September	1867.
1st Kheshvan, 30th October	"
1st Kisleu, 29th November	"
1st Tebec, 27th December	"
1st Shebat, 25th January	1868.
1st Adar, 24th February	"
1st Nisan, 24th March	"
1st Kyar, 23d April	"
1st Sivan, 22d May	"
1st Tammuz, 21st June	"
1st Ab, 20th July	"
1st Elul, 19th August	"
Ash Wednesday, 26th February	1868.
Monday Thursday, 9th April	"
Good Friday, 10th April	"
Easter Sunday, 12th April	"
Ascension, 21st May	"
Pentecost, 31st May	"
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in same year.	

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MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1867.

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ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. B. F. Forster, 2d Front street, W.·. M.·.; John Reynolds, Sec'y.

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LUELA SCOTT, No. 280. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Kinsella, W.·. M.·.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.·.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall, F. M. Stanley, W.·. M.·.; W. H. Butts, Sec.·.

KILWINNING, No. 341 (U. D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—2d Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W.·. M.·.; R. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.·.

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R. AND S. M.

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CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry F. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode 32d, Rec.·.

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Attorneys at Law,

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ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY,

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

—AND—

PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

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nov3 tf

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ap8 nov22 dawly

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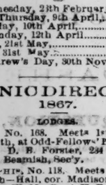

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ONLY LEGAL LOTTERIES IN U. S.

THEY are drawn under State Charters; have been drawn for over FORTY YEARS.

Bonds are all paid and are deposited with U. S. Collector as Security.

The prizes are drawn in public by two sworn Commissioners appointed by the State.

Must be drawn if tickets are sold or not.

PRIZES ALL CASH.

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Drawings can be seen two hours after purchase of tickets.

One-half the Tickets are Prizes.

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I WILL SELL OR LEASE ON TEN YEARS' TIME FIFTY LOTS OF GROUND near the Brick Church in Chelsea, of any size suitable for Residence, Gardens, etc. Also, two of the best Gardens in the county, with good Houses. Prices very moderate. Call soon and take choice. [nov26 5w] B. R. THOMAS.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

LINES OF TRAVEL.

NASHVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 4, 1867.

Correspondence Memphis Appeal.]

Two lines of travel that form links in the connection of Memphis with Nashville are just now attracting some attention as they, in common with fourteen other roads, are asking appropriations from the State in order to enable them to put on sufficient rolling stock, and make other needful improvements.

The Nashville and Northwestern Railroad is part of the most direct route from St. Louis to Nashville, a route that is two hundred miles shorter than by way of Memphis and the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. This must necessarily be one of the great channels of trade and travel since it opens up to St. Louis not only Tennessee, but the Gulf States. When the Iron Mountain Railroad is completed, as it will be at an early day, to Hickman, it will connect with this Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, which from Hickman to Nashville is just one hundred and seventy-one miles long. The total cost of building the road has been about four millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the road now owes the State of Tennessee for loan of bonds and balance of unpaid interest thereon, about three millions of dollars. It is only a few months since the track was put in order, and the cars running regularly between Nashville and Hickman, and the road bed still needs a good deal of work. The track from Johnsonville west is very rough, and the danger of running off the track necessitates slower travel than would otherwise be safe and proper. The water tanks are also scarce, and sometimes this causes detentions. Col. W. P. Innis, the Superintendent of the road, is an energetic and competent gentleman, and is doing everything in his power to put the road in complete running order. But the want of money has retarded his operations. To meet this difficulty the road now asks the State for a further loan of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

This road, connecting with the Memphis and Ohio Railroad at McKenzie, is seventy-nine miles shorter travel between Nashville and Memphis than any other route, and it passes through a country that is yet undeveloped, but has boundless capacity for improvement. It is one of the best fruit countries that can be found. It grows grasses well, and is finely adapted to the cereals. The surface of the country is broken and exceedingly picturesque. High, wooded hills, winding valleys, rolling uplands, clear streams, make up a district that only needs the hand of industry to make it one of the most pleasant and desirable in the United States. There is as yet a scarcity of dwellings and eating house accommodations along this Nashville and Northwestern road. Dinner is usually taken at Waverly. It is a cleanly, well kept house, but the table is not very extra. The recent change of time on the Louisville road will cause inconvenience to Memphians coming here or returning home, unless the Northwestern road changes its time to correspond. Laying over at McKenzie is not pleasant. The hotel is much better kept than it was formerly. It still, however, lacks a good deal of being what its present proprietor hopes to make it. They set a good table generally, but the house is not well fitted up. Were the hotel all that could be desired the laying over several hours because trains fail to make connections is not pleasant. Under the new programme of the Memphis and Louisville road passengers get nothing to eat after leaving Memphis until they get to Paris, Clarksville or Bowling Green. Mr. Fink would have liked to reserve the eating until Louisville was reached, but this was rather too much for the public to stand. As there will be no stoppages to eat between Memphis and McKenzie the laying over of Nashville passengers at McKenzie may not be so very inconvenient. Johnsonville, where the Nashville and Northwestern road crosses the Tennessee river, will some day be a place of considerable consequence. The lands in the Valley of the Tennessee, Duck river and Buffalo creek are exceedingly rich, and Johnsonville is the natural outlet for their products.

The Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, forty-seven miles long, extends from Nashville to the Kentucky State line where it connects with the Memphis and Louisville Railroad. In cost the State over a million of dollars and has never yet been able to pay any interest on this debt. Memphians who come to Nashville by this route will find it twenty-six miles longer than the Northwestern Railroad route, but fifty-nine miles shorter than the route by the Decatur Railroad. The close connections on the Decatur road is its chief advantage, but reaching Decatur at three o'clock in the morning from here at 7½ p.m. is not pleasant since it involves the breaking of rest by the change of cars and either sitting up half the night or paying twice for sleeping accommodations.

The Edgefield road runs through a poor and undeveloped country. The land could be made to yield good crops and is well adapted for fruit growing. There are two little villages and three or four way stations on this road, but there is very little way freight, and scarce any Memphis train since the Northwestern road was opened through. The Edgefield road now asks from the State a loan of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars to enable it to increase its rolling stock and for other purposes. A contract has been made between Gov. Brownlow, the Receiver of the Edgefield road, and Gen. Boyle, the President of the road that is in the process of construction from Henderson, Ky, by way of Hopkinsville, to the State line of Tennessee, where the Edgefield road intersects the Memphis and Louisville road. Under this contract, the two roads have been consolidated; and Col. Hazard, formerly of the Erie Railroad, has been appointed Superintendent of the consolidated road from Henderson, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn. The Henderson road has about seven miles from the Tennesee State line built, and a construction train running upon it. The terminus of the Edgefield road has been moved a mile north of its original location, so that it may intersect the Memphis and Louisville Road and connect with the Henderson Road at a point in Kentucky, where it is supposed that an important town may be built. This town is named Guthrie, after the king of the Louisville Road, the ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury. As Tennessee not only built the Edgefield Road, but is expected to contribute to the construction of the Henderson Road, it seems singular that the town must be built in Kentucky, especially as good better sites could have been obtained in Tennessee. The argument for its location in Kentucky, just beyond the limits of our State, are, that while its trade will mainly depend on Tennessee, its merchants will escape the onerous taxes that they would have to pay on this side of the line. It is expected that to-morrow the locomotive will be running on the Henderson Road from Guthrie to Trenton. If the weather is favorable and the State aid desired from Tennessee is secured, the road is to reach Hopkinsville in January, and be extended to the great coal fields twenty miles beyond Hopkinsville in season to supply Nashville with coal next fall. These coal fields are of great extent, and practically inexhaustible. They are only ninety miles from Nashville, and once reached coal can be cheaply supplied to Nashville, Clarksville and Memphis. Gen. Boyle pledges himself to furnish coal in Nashville at fifteen cents a bushel. It is now costing fifty cents a bushel. He says that he can put Memphis coal here with the coal brought down the Mississippi river, when it is over twenty cents a bushel. The coal field is in Hopkins and Christian counties. There are three strata, and each of these is from five to eight feet thick. The coal is of the very best quality of carboniferous, being fully equal to Pittsburgh coal; and being found above the road bed of the proposed railroad, it can be loaded into cars at slight cost. There are now seventy miles of the Henderson road built south from Henderson. Altogether, about three hundred men are at work on the line of the road. It is to be hoped that the cars on the Edgefield portion will be run in close connection with the Louisville road. As a curious result of the want of close connection, there is not one-twentieth as much intercourse between Clarksville and Nashville as between Clarksville and Louisville. Ten Louisville papers are circulated in Clarksville for one from the capital of its own State. Legislation, when making donations to build roads in other States, should, at least, require close connection between its own chief towns. This, in the present case, is more noticeable since the city of Henderson, Ky., when extending aid to its own road, stipulated that it should not be carried beyond Henderson for twenty years, and this obliges Gen. Boyle to aim at securing the travel from Indiana, southward, by a steam ferryboat running from Henderson to Evansville, which is ten miles above, on the other side of the river.

The Legislature will shortly have up the subject of giving four million dollars to aid the depressed railroad interests of the State. The chances are that it will be given in State bonds. The State has no money, is in debt thirty-three millions of dollars, and is likely to be compelled next year to take its whole revenue in unavailable State bank notes, but there seems to be a necessity to encourage railroads, as otherwise what is already invested in them may be lost, and besides adding four or five more millions to the present debt don't make much difference as it won't be paid for a long time. Yours, B.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WONDERFUL CAVERN UNDER LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Furnished for the Appeal from notes by an Explorer.]

The most interesting curiosity in the vicinity of Lookout Mountain is the immense cavern that lies underneath it. During several years past, and especially during the late war, the cave was used by the Confederate Government for the manufacture of saltpetre, large quantities of which are bedded in it at various points. Several explorations have been made, but until recently the immensity of its extent was unknown. The Indians, however, have a tradition that the cave communicates with Nickajack, and is more than twenty miles in length. They also reported to have used it as a depository for their dead, and investigation proves this to be true. Capt. Harvey Mathis, who has a special penchant for exploring holes in the ground, made a tour of inspection over a distance of two miles, and reports the cavern to be one of the greatest curiosities of the kind he ever visited; is that is more magnificent and immense than Mammoth Cave. Several persons have penetrated to a distance of eight miles from the entrance. The cavern is a great curiosity, and I am certain that accurate surveys of it will exhibit more wonders and a greater extent than those of the famous cave of Kentucky. This will add to Lookout Mountain another point of extraordinary interest and serve to make the place very attractive to visitors. The roadway from the entrance is comparatively smooth to the saltpetre works, a distance of over a mile. A half mile from the mouth, a deep ravine crosses the passage and this is scaled by ladders that are let down from each side. Passing farther into the mysteries of the cavern, we encountered enormous expansions in the rocks, some of which are limitless—the lights not penetrating to their boundaries. Numerous narrow passages lead from these to other chambers, all of which vary in size and character. A chamber, with its side seats, pulpit and chestra, raised seats, an irregular gallery and the arched dome frescoed and pictured, next rises around and overhead. Another chamber has immense sides, and from its ceiling are long, pendent deposits of calcareous formations which glitter like stars in the firmament. The lights flashing on them make them sparkle and shine like a sky full of jewels. The air becomes very cold and damp as we descend to a murmuring dark river, in whose waters eyeless fish abound. A whisper here hisses and surges along the walls like a loud voice. A shout echoes and reverberates and stuns the ear. A pistol shot resounds like a hundred-pounder in the open air. This stream we named *Ellena* river, in honor of a fair daughter of Memphis. An irregular bridge of rocks permits a crossing to be made by explorers. From this point a succession of rocky ledges and steps composed of fragments of stones, are found and present a rough obstacle to the pedestrian. Toiling over the wearisome ascent to a distance of a third of a mile, we reached a smooth and level passage way. Looking back over the range of mountain road, we were reminded of a like passage in the initiation ceremonies of the Sons of Malta, and groaning over the memories of both, we named it *The Rugged Way.*

Passing through an avenue, whose smooth sides reach up and run into illimitable and unexplorable space, we entered a succession of chambers, whose outlines and contour do not vary much in character. The floors of these are generally smooth, occasionally they are covered with stalagmites and stalactites, whose fantastic formations glitter and shine with gorgeous and magnificent reflections. One room is so like the design of St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, that we named it after that sacred edifice. Mountainous piles appear, and the road becomes exceedingly rugged; then another series of chambers are found. One of these has an immense round chimney, ascending whither we cannot even conjecture. The wind rushes through it with a strong draught, and makes a peculiarly sweet sound in the transit. This we chose to call "*Eolus' Bugle.*" It evidently communicates with an opening to the outer air, somewhere near that point. Then another weird and startling chamber comes to view:

THE CATACOMBS.

We passed on the route many evidences of sepulchre, where the bones of Indians are seen at numerous places. At this point they seem to have been more regularly arranged and carefully deposited. The jaw bones and long bones, especially, are very spongy. They have been subjected to the dissolving process of nitric acid, that destroyed the earthy portion of their structure and left the fibrous portions, making the bones as elastic as if they were Indiarubber. Looking on the sightless skulls, there in the thick darkness that was as black as the gloom of which Poe wrote in his Plutonian dream of *The Raven*, we too, uttered:

Their eyes have all the seeming
Of a demon that is dreaming,
And the lamp-light o'er h m streaming,
Throws his shadow on the floor.

Leaving this Golgotha of grinning, ghastly skulls, hideous skeletons and the becatombs of the dead, we sought other places, whose horrors were not of so unearthly a character. Beautiful little chambers then came to view. A ball room appeared with gorgeously frescoed ceilings, brackets with burning points like gas jets were set in the walls, and the smooth rock floor was very suggestive of dance, and was named *Gayoso ball room. Laura's Palace* next rises to the sight, and its gilded turrets and domes, gates and grand panels, high walls and glittering windows, are like the fanciful inventions of a poetical dream. The gladsome notes of a song here echoed and returned with many mellow intonations and exquisite tones. The bridal chamber has its beautiful bed of white rock, its imitations of grand and luxurious furniture, the bridal robes, a wreath of coronal flowers and a toilet stand that the imagination easily adapts to the uses for which it is named. Some of the formations of stone are immense cavernous and unfathomable opening occurs. The passage way is easy, but the explorers are more than eight miles from the mouth, and the cavern still is boundless.

"Deep into that darkness peering,
Long we stood there wondering, fearing."

Reluctantly the party returned to daylight, their curiosity unsated and the mysteries of the great cavern still remain undiscovered. The chambers and side rooms are more numerous than in any other cave we know of, and will doubtless prove of extraordinary interest when explored. Their interminable wonders will doubtless be as curious as those of the main avenue.

About three miles from the entrance a record is seen, which was ground with a stone into the rock floor, and reads, "Lost"—then follow the names of two persons, but the letters are not now distinguishable. What horrors they must have undergone and what was their fate, can only be conjectured. There is no feeling that the soul can conceive that is so horrible and affrighting as that which overwhelms one who stands in such a place and thinks of the terror and horrors of those who go wandering in the deep chambers of the earth, their shouts awakening only the echos that mock them with their own appalling words, lost, lost! There are few hearts but that will beat faster, and few cheeks that will not blanche, when they view such a memorandum and think of the fate befel those who made the terrible record. COUSIN NOURMA.

Report of Revenue Collector.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue states the receipts for 1867, at $265,920,474 of which about $57,000,000 was from incomes; of the balance, $23,769,078 was from raw cotton; $4,094,761 from refined petroleum and coal oil; $3,661,914 from cigars, etc.; $162,547 (?) from chewing and smoking tobacco; $5,871,345 from fermented liquors; $28,296,264 from distilled spirits; and $868,145 from brandy. The expenses of collecting the revenue were $7,712,089. The receipts for July, August, September and October, 1867, were $70,225,549, against about $125,000,000 in the corresponding months respectively of 1865 and 1866.

GEN. GRANT sent to the House on Thursday, a letter recommending the passage of a law that the Superintendents of Military Academies shall take the rank of Major General; that the Board of Visitors be organized to report on the actual state of discipline, and that a candidate for admission who has been rejected upon examination, shall not be reappointed within two years.

MR. WILSON introduced a bill in the Senate Thursday, which he intends to press to a speedy passage, declaring that a majority of the votes cast shall be sufficient to call a Convention in the South. Under the bill of last spring a majority of votes registered is required, and the Republicans fear that, under this provision, the Convention will be defeated in some of the States.

—It is understood that a leading Radical Senator will introdude a bill this week amending the Reconstruction Acts, abolishing all restrictions on franchise and removing disabilities from rebels who have aided the reconstruction policy of Congress, and allowing a majority of those voting to control the question of Convention instead of a majority of registered voters.

—The proposed Conservative Convention of North Carolina has been temporarily postponed.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BETTIE C. YANCEY

WILL Open a School for Young Ladies, at her residence, No. 91 Linden street, commencing MONDAY, November 18, 1867. A class of Boys will also be received. The Principal will be assisted by competent instructors.

Terms moderate.

Memphis, November nov13 1m

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Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday. se18 tf

LAW SCHOOL, MEMPHIS COLLEGE.

THE Law Department of the Memphis College will open on the FIRST MONDAY OCTOBER. The following gentlemen compose the Faculty:

Constitutional Law.....Gen. ALBERT PIKE
Real Property & Pleading.....Hon. R. R. HEATH
Personal Property & Pleading.....A. M. LEWIS
Equity & Commercial Law.....J. M. SCHOOLS
Crim. Law & Admiralty...Gen. J. R. CHALMERS

COURSE OF STUDY.

FIRST SESSION, JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.

Walker's American Law, Kent's Commentaries, Bisnop on Criminal Law, Carpher's History of a Law Suit, Stephens' Pleadings.

SECOND SESSION OF JUNIOR CLASS—5 months.

Parsons on Contracts, Parsons on Notes and Bills, Greenleaf on Evidence.

FIRST SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.

Adam's Equity Jurisprudence, Adam's Equity Pleading, Redfield on Wills, Hilliard on Mortgages, Parsons on Partnerships.

SECOND SESSION, SENIOR CLASS.

Washburn on Real Property, Taylor on Landlord and Tenant, Angell & Ames on Corporations, Story's Conflict of Laws, Parsons on Maritime Law, Conklin's U. S. Treatise.

Recitations and examinations each day at 4 o'clock. Moot Court once each week, and Appellate Court once each month, presided over by the Professors all together.

Students permitted to enter any Class, but no Diploma given except to those going through whole course.

Terms $25 per Session, payable in advance. Entrance Fee, $5 per Session.

All Students of Law can attend free of charge the Lectures of the College, including Lectures on Elocution and explanation of Latin and French technicalities by the President.

Arrangements will be made to board and lodge Students at $25 per month. Applications should be made early. se16

MEMPHIS COLLEGE,

(Formerly St. Lazarus.)

Rev. S. H. FORD, LL.D., President.

J. DUPREE, Professor of Languages.

——, Professor Mathematics.

JACKSON P. CREWS, English Department.

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Senior Class, including Latin, Greek and Mathematics	$40 00
Junior, English Branches, Latin and Greek Grammar	30 00
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The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Capitains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

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The Best Bargain Offered

S. N. ELLIOTT offers for sale this Farm of 920 Acres, at Elliott's Station, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, eight miles south of Grenada. 300 more acres can be added if desired.

The land lies on both sides of the railroad, up to Elliott's Station, and affords eligible site for Mercantile and Manufacturing establishments. It has an abundance of fine timber, needed by the railroad; more than enough to pay the price of the whole tract. It is all level, and susceptible of divisions to suit any purposes. Has 350 acres cleared and under good fence. Has a comfortable family residence with good out houses, barns and stables large, and the best gin, screw and cotton press—all new, in the same county. The improvements cost within the last three years $400. Mr. Elliott desires to sell before the first of January next, and offers a strong inducement he offers his land at ten dollars per acre, in United States Currency, for which he refunded thirty dollars per acre in 1865. Time will be given, if desir d, upon half the price upon fair terms. Sale must be made soon or not at all. Title of the highest grade. Refer to

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

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Tendering our services to our old friends and the public generally for the transaction of any business pertaining to a Banking Exchange, Collection or Real Estate office,

We are, very respectfully,

WM. H. TRIGG & CO.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL.

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SUNDAY, : : : : : : DECEMBER 8, 1867

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LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the UNION of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

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RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of good REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

FREE SCHOOLS.

A Nashville correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* furnishes the following interesting item of information:

The so-called City Council of Nashville has resolved to thrust out the Board of Education, before the expiration of the term for which its members were elected. The whole system will, no doubt, be Africanized within a few weeks. Such a course will force the great majority of whites into private schools. Of course, the tax-payers will be required to pay taxes for the support of these African seminaries, while they pay independent teachers to instruct their own children.

The same system has been foreshadowed in the Louisiana Convention, and will doubtless be carried out, to the letter, in all the Southern States, as long as the Radicals shall have sway. The negro votes are the basis of all their political movements, and they must conciliate their sentiment. Without these votes, it is now evident, that Radicalism would be a cipher. Hence, they are compelled to succumb to all their demands. The policy above indicated will, therefore, be the one adopted. They are not willing to adopt the system which nature has clearly pointed out and separate the race, but insist upon their attending the same schools.

Whatever may be the immediate effect of this policy, that it will finally break up the common school system in the South, no rational man can doubt. The intelligent white people in the South of course, will not send their children to the same schools with blacks. It is not worth while to mince the matter. They will neither send their children to these schools, nor will they be taxed to support them. No legislation can be strong enough to compel the continuance of such a system. It is contrary to reason, to good conscience, to the course of human events, to tax the men of substance and compel their children to associate with those who endeavor to force them to pay the expenses, and then to give them the supposed benefit of social intercourse. If the common school system, or taxes for the education of the masses, must be continued, the whole system must be revised. Taxes may be assessed, for the purposes of education, but the pupil must be permitted to select his own school, and to draw the amount assessed for his benefit, to pay the tuition. This is the only just plan—the only one which accords with principles of honesty and the social intercourse that Government may, of right, control. No government has any right to force one man's children to associate with those of another man, no more than it has a right to compel one man to admit into his house every vagabond and criminal who may attempt to enter the sacred precincts of his family and home. Waiving the question of right, it is not expedient. The higher and the lower strata of human society—applying this term to the virtuous and the vicious—should not be compelled to intermingle in the tender years of infancy. The children of those who have just emerged from servitude are not fit associates in the schoolroom. The two races can never admit a social equality, and this would amount to social equality. It is enough to know that it cannot be. The Nashville correspondent is right in asserting that the white people would withdraw from the free schools. But will they be compelled to pay taxes to support schools to which they cannot send their children? We answer emphatically, no! Let them pay taxes to support education, the amount of assessment to be drawn by each child and paid to such private teachers, as their parents or guardians may select. In this manner the education of all may be conducted upon a much more economical plan. There will be nothing to pay for superintendents, for school houses and for the necessary stealing incident to all public contracts. Those who are willing for their children to associate with blacks, can then have their choice. But there will be no compulsion. Everything will be free to the parent's own choice.

The common school system in the South must resolve itself into this plan. The various Employees, Commissioners, Superintendents and others, will oppose it, because it deprives them of good salaries, received for very little work. But it will eventually be adopted. The people have been long enough humbugged by these pretences at education. They are dens of bad nurtured and poor children. The common schools of cities, though well conducted in many instances, are very often devices to maintain idleness and to support incompetents. They deserve a more thorough scrutiny than has ever been given to them. Private schools are much more conducive to the virtue and good morals of the pupils. It is not "all of life" to learn "to read, write and cypher." High aims and honest efforts must be instilled and these are seldom attended to in the hives which we denominate "common schools." Now is a good time to overhaul them and look into their management. Under the plundering direction of Radical partisans, and the mixing up of the races which they propose, we shall look for nothing but misery, evil and fanaticism to be entailed upon the generations to come. The people will not submit to it, nor should they.

—Gov. Haight, of California, was inaugurated at San Francisco Thursday.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE—THURSDAY.

The only debate in this body was on the question of confirming F. W. Sparling as Police Commissioner, in which Messrs. Garner, Cary and Cate were the speakers, and on its conclusion Sparling was confirmed by a vote of 12 to 10.

Adjourned to 9 a.m. Friday.

HOUSE.

The bill to repeal the 16th section of the Franchise law came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Blackman offered an amendment referring the bill, when passed, to a vote of the people for ratification or rejection. Lost.

Mr. Waters offered an amendment so that the bill should read as follows:

AN ACT to be entitled an act to remove all disabilities for holding office or sitting as jurors on account of race or color.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be no disqualification for holding office or sitting on juries on account of race or color.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the first section of this act, be and they are hereby repealed, and that this act take effect from and after its passage.

Mr. Waters stated that the object of the amendment was to secure to the colored man the right to hold office and sit on juries, without tampering with the Constitution of the State. The Supreme Court have decided that the action of the Legislature in passing the franchise law was legal, and that it is a part of the Constitution. The 16th Section was as clearly a part of the Constitution as any other, and it was beyond the power of the Legislature to touch it. In his view, the bill was a delusion, calculated to deceive the colored man with the belief that it would give him the right to hold office and sit as a juror, when, in fact, it would do no such thing. The Supreme Court would be bound to decide it unconstitutional, and the colored man would be left where he is now.

Mr. Ryder opposed the amendment on the ground that if the 16th Section was admitted to be a part of the Constitution, then it was not in the power of the House to remove these restrictions by amending the Code. If the amendment was adopted the right of the colored man to sit upon juries or to hold office would be contested, and the question must go up to the Supreme Court and would be unsettled for two years to come.

After further speech-making, of a buncomb character, the amendment was passed by a vote of 50 to 25.

A bill was discussed which amends the existing law, and exempts from execution real estate to the value of $1000, and personal property to the value of $500.

Mr. Ryder warmly supported this bill, but without coming to a vote, the House adjourned until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senate Bill No. 13.—To incorporate the Colored Banking and Real Estate Association of Memphis. The Committee on Incorporations reported in favor of the rejection of an amendment of an amendment to incorporate a pawnbrokers' association in Memphis.

Mr. White, of Bradley, moved to nonconcur in the report of the committee. He could see no objection to legalizing an establishment of that kind in Memphis. It was better that this kind of business should be regulated by law than to be carried on secretly.

Mr. Ryder hoped the House would not thrust upon Memphis a corporation, the charter for which was not solicited by any citizen of Memphis, and which the representatives from Memphis could not support.

Mr. White inquired what there was in the amendment to which objection was made.

Mr. Richards replied that it was an attempt to secure the authority to do a banking business under the name of a pawnbroker's shop.

The amendment was lost, and the bill passed.

The Omnibus bill was again under consideration, but without coming to a vote, the House adjourned till 9 a.m. Friday.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.

Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

LYNCHBURG, VA., November 30.

Some of our most distinguished citizens have just returned from a wedding that has been the talk of the fashionables for several weeks, and a brief mention of which may prove of interest to a few hundreds at least of the *Courier's* many thousand readers throughout the South.

On Thursday evening last (Thanksgiving day,) a marriage was celebrated in St. Paul's Church at Petersburg, that created more excitement than any that has "come off" in Virginia since the days of Pocahontas. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, (formerly called Rooney,) led to the hymeneal altar Miss M. Tabby Bolling, the acknowledged belle of the city. Her father, Hon. George W. Bolling, is the wealthiest man in that city, and, together with his brother, Robert, owns nearly the entire city. He is a distinguished lawyer, and is actually one of the F. F. V's.

Gen. Robert E. Lee, (father of the bridegroom), with his sons and his nephew, Gen. Fitz Lee, together with a number of the elite of Richmond, were in attendance.

This wedding forms an alliance between two of the most distinguished families in the United States—both of historic fame and revolutionary memories. Miss Bolling is a lineal descendant of Capt. Robert Bolling, who in the "days that tried men's souls," stood true to the cause of the thirteen united colonies against the usurpation of the British crown, and lived to witness the greatness and prosperity of the country which his own sword had helped to free; whilst he himself in turn was descended from the union of Rolfe and Pocahontas, which has been hallowed by history, and will live in the recollections of men as long as chivalry and romance continue to constitute the highest element of nobler natures.

The bride, who represents in the grace and loveliness of her attractions the traditional beauty of her family, has led captive to the altar in the chains of hymen, as noble and gallant a soldier as ever unsheathed a blade in defense of liberty and right, and is the son of a man whose martial fame has become the glorious inheritance of our common country. We need hardly say that henceforward the stream of life for the beautiful bride and her distinguished husband cannot flow more brightly or sweetly down the current of time, than in the depths of our hearts we desire it to do. Earth has no joy that we do not wish them, and life no sorrow from which we do not desire their exemption.

OLD VIRGINIA.

IN speaking of Weston's attempt to walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, the Chicago *Republican* of Friday says: "It is, however, thought that he actually did make it on the trial between Silver Creek, N. Y., and Conneaut, Ohio, and that supposition has been strengthened by the receipt yesterday of a letter from a deputy sheriff of Ashtabula county, residing at Conneaut, stating that there was no doubt about it at all. A portion of the distance has been measured, and found to vary so much from what it was supposed to be, that a close calculation makes the actual distance traveled 100½ miles. In order that there may be no mistake about the matter, Mr. Edward Van Orden will leave for Conneaut this morning, and cause the ground to be accurately obained."

THE Committee on Ways and Means, at their meeting Friday, decided to report in favor of suspending the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to contract the currency, and the Chairman subsequently reported to the House the following bill: "Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act, the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes, shall be and it is hereby suspended."

CORRESPONDENCE from Rome says what the victorious ecclesiastical and legitimist party aim at just now is nothing more nor less than a dismemberment of Italy—a scheme openly advocated by their journals, both in France and Rome. Upper Italy, from the Alps to the Adriatic, would be assigned to Prince Hubert, after the abdication of Victor Emmanuel; Central Italy would revert to the Pope, and Naples, with Sicily, resume their allegiance to Francis II. It remains to be seen whether the Menabrea ministry will be able to defend Italy from this impending stroke.

ASHLEY testified before the Impeachment Committee that he had always believed that Presidents Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan were poisoned, and poisoned for the express purpose of putting Vice Presidents in the Presidential office. In the first two instances it was successful. It was attempted with Mr. Buchanan and failed. It succeeded with Taylor and Harrison. Then Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and from his (Ashley's) standpoint he came to the conclusion that Mr. Johnson was implicated in it.

GEN. GRANT'S corrected estimate required for the military service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, is $37,511,512, instead of 51,093,134. The reduction is caused by the suspension of enlistments until the army is brought to the authorized minimum strength. The Chief of Engineers has also reduced his estimate from $2,507,000 to $632,500, making the total reduction $15,842,000.

—British officers are busy buying mules in Syria for the Abyssinian expedition, in defiance of the fact that Abyssinia is full of them. Their persistency has suggested the idea of an affinity between the buyers and the bought.

—Prior to the war the bank circulation of Augusta, Ga., amounted to nearly $10,000,000, all of which was well and profitably employed in legitimate trade. Now the available bank circulation is about $440,000.

ST. THOMAS, WEST INDIES, TO BE DELIVERED TO THE UNITED STATES.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKES.

St. Thomas Bankrupt and Abandoned.

NEW YORK, December 5.—Advices from Santiago of the 3d, state that the Governor of St. Thomas has returned from Europe to deliver that island to the United States, according to the stipulations. The amount to be paid is $7,500,000.

The Menongahela is a total loss.

HAVANA, December 4.—Forty-seven shocks of earthquakes, rapidly succeeding each other, were felt at St. Thomas, on the 29th of November. One shock lasted two minutes.

The sea rose sixty feet in the city, and everything was submerged. The loss of life was enormous, and immense quantities of merchandise was destroyed. The surviving inhabitants, houseless and destitute, fled to the mountains. Those who remained are striving by every means to leave the island.

The steamer Lapla is the only vessel which has sailed since the calamity, and she left 1500 persons behind for want of accommodations.

Every business firm in the island is insolvent and all steamship and other companies have abandoned it; no coal to be had and the wharves are destroyed. At the time of the sailing of the steamer the earthquake continued at intervals.

The destruction is incalculable at St. Thomas and also at Tortola, St. Croix. Little Cuba is a horrible volcano and nearly burned to ashes.

No intelligence has been received from St. Domingo since the hurricane. The report that there had been an earthquake there was incorrect. The statement referred to St. Croix.

The Austrian frigate Novara left today with the remains of the late Emperor Maximilian on board, steaming slowly and solemly out of the harbor.

Later advices from St. Thomas state that the shocks of earthquake had ceased.

There were 150 persons for passage by the steamer instead of 1500.

Cameron lost half a million dollars and Morrison & Nilmach lost $450,000.

THE NEWS.

—"Tortola" is the new name given to a hoax.

—A lady has aptly described the Central Park as "Nature with her hair combed."

—A Washington newsboy was found to be a pretty young girl in breeches.

—A piano at the Paris Exposition served as a bed, bureau, washstand and bookcase.

—The grave of Lincoln's father is marked by a piece of clapboard marked "T. L."

—Ex-satrap Mower has been ordered to his regiment, 39th (colored) at Greenville.

—Several hundred persons in France support each a pontifical Zouave.

—Gaffrard, the deposed President of Hayti, has returned from Europe to Jamaica.

—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Colorado Territory was organized on the 30th ultimo.

—The Treasury Department at Washington has 2541 employees.

—Ristori's Havana visit has again been postponed, this time until February. She will make another tour of the States.

—A shad boning machine is the last invention.

—England has 36,000,000 cotton spindles.

—The proposed bridge between Sicily and the Continent will have four sections of 990 meters each, and be less than two and a half miles long.

—Green streaked marble is to be found in the largest abundance in Alaska, as well as some of the richest auriferous sands in the world.

—Weston, before reaching Chicago, received a great many pleasant anonymous letters, including one tendering the use of a coffin to get into Chicago with.

—The Georgetown *Miner* declares that scarcely a piece of granite can be obtained upon Columbia mountain that will not by assay yield a trace of silver.

—There are now three menageries in full blast in Montgomery—Robinson's Mammoth, Seyppe's (the convention,) and another not named.

—A Western reporter calls Weston's walking "herculanean."

—Snow has fallen at Oswego, N. Y., to the depth of seven inches, and it was still snowing at last accounts.

—Gen. Sickles has been ordered to Washington to settle up his accounts preparatory to being mustered out of his volunteer rank.

—A Chicago detective agency has, in fifteen years, recovered $8,000,000 worth of property.

—At Quincy, Ill., is a German with a curious blood mark, in the form of a perfect deer, about the size of a silver dollar, and on his right cheek.

—The Gold Hill *News* holds it settled that the silver and gold bearing ledges in Nevada do not necessarily increase in richness proportionately as depth is attained, but are usually richest at the surface."

—There is a probability that a war will break out between Mexico and Guatemala in regard to the boundary question, and in case of such an occurrence, it is said that the Imperialists will give aid and support to Guatemala.

—A New York Jenkins says: "The wife of the editor of one of our chief morning papers had a dress maker's bill last year which amounted to ten thousand dollars. This is more than the salary received by Mr. Greeley as editor of the *Tribune*."

—A youth, appropriately named Franklin, and aged thirteen years, is said to have discovered a mode of causing a vacuum without condensation, which will save half the fuel hitherto used in working steam engines.

—The mail train of the Union Pacific, Eastern Division, going west, last Thursday, ran into a herd of cattle, east of Junction City, and killed fourteen of them. The engineer could not see them on account of the snow storm.

—The Aleutian Islanders, who form a part of our new Russian-American citizens, marry as many wives as they are able to support. Charming prospect for emigration!

The Georgia Conservative Convention met at Macon, on the 5th inst., and is one of the largest bodies ever assembled in the State. Every section and nearly all the counties are represented. Hon. B. H. Hill was elected President by acclamation. His speech was able, eloquent and conservative, and was loudly applauded.

A Washington exchange says the Secretary of the Treasury has therefore decided, we are authorized to state, that there will be no contraction of legal tenders during the month of December.

—An English astronomer informs those persons who were unable to see the late star shower, that if they keep a sharp lookout, they will be able to see it on the 15th of November, 1869!

—A telegram from St. Thomas from Mr. Savage, acting Consul General at Havana, dated 4th inst., says the United States war steamers DeSoto and the Monongahela were both lost. The Susquehannah, although in a damaged condition, had gone to Santa Cruz, with the crew of the Monongahela.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—Cotton, stiffer; middlings, 16c; sales, 4000 bales; receipts, 1805 bales; exports, 6056 bales. Sugar, unchanged. Molasses, dull and declined; common, 40@45c; prime, 63@64c. Flour, dull and unchanged. Corn, quiet, firm and unchanged. Oats, scarce, 85c. Pork, advanced, $24 25@24 50. Bacon, shoulders, 11c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, very firm; prime kegs, 13¼@13½c; keg, 13½c. Gold, 137; sterling, 46@51. York sight, ½ discount.

ST. LOUIS, December 7.—Tobacco, nothing doing. Cotton active and higher; Middling 14c. Flour steady; XX $7@8. Wheat quiet; $2 45@2 55 for Fall. Corn higher, $1 05@1 08. Oats higher. 73@75c Barley firm, $1 90@2 for Fall. Rye better, $1 75. Pork higher, $21 50@22. Bacon, clearsides 14½c; shoulders nominal, 11c; sweet pickled hams 12½c; dry salt clearsides 13c. Lard 13½c. Hogs weak, 6½c; packed to date 110,000. Weather much colder. Froze hard last night and to-day.

LOUISVILLE, December 7.—Tobacco scarce but firm; $5 50@17 50 for Wright lugs, medium leaf. Flour firm; superfine, $7 50@7 75; a No. 1, $11 75@12. Corn, new, ear, 80c. Oats, bulk, 68c. Wheat, $2 25@2 35. Cotton, middling, 15@15½c. Whisky, in bond, 35c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 11½c; clear sides, 15½c. Lard, 13@13½c. Mess Pork, new, $22 50@$23. Hogs dull, 6¼@7c gross; receipts by rail, 3850 head. River falling; two feet six inches in the canal. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 7.—Flour firmer, family, $11@11 25. Wheat firmer; $2 55@2 60. Corn less firm; new ear, 87c. Oats steady, 65c. Rye advanced to $1 55. Barley firm, $1 65@1 75. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Cotton active and ½c higher; middling, 15½c. Whisky dull. Hogs active, $6 75@9. Pork, $21@22 50. Lard active, 12½c. Green meats, 7½c@12c. Butter, 36@40c. Potatoes, $3 50. Seeds—timothy, $4 10@4 20. Clover seed dull, $11 25@11 50; timothy dull, $2; flax, $2. Coffee dull, 20@25c. Sugar dull; new crop, 15@15½c.

NEW YORK, December 7.—Cotton dull, with sales of 2100 bales; uplands, 17½@17½c. Flour 10@15c better. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat 2@3c better. Rye firm. Corn 2c better; $1 32@1 37 for new mixed Western. Oats quiet; Western 70½c. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; Cuba, 11½@12c; Havana 12@12½c. Molasses quiet. Pork firmer, at $21 55. Lard firm; bbls 12½@13½.

Money quiet; call loans 7. Sterling quiet but firm, at 9½@10. Gold, 36½. Exports, specie, $77,375. Government stocks unchanged. Coupons of '81, 112@112½; 10-40s, 101½@101½; 7-30s, 104½@105. Stocks firm.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW YORK, December 7.—New Tennessee, 62½; old Tennessee, 634. Bank returns: Loans, $247,450,084; decrease of $365,425. Specie, $1,680,525; decrease of $767,634. Circulation, $34,092,202; decrease of $11,410. Deposits, $174,026,356; decrease of $759,878. Legal tenders, $52,595,450; increase of $407,318. Receipts at the sub-treasury to-day, $2,611,609; for the week, $36,029,041. Payments to-day, $1,583,054; for the week, $38,456,548. Balance, $104,688,488. Imports for the week: Dry goods, $417,886. General merchandize, $1,715,286.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—*Statement of the Public Debt.*—Total bearing coin interest, $1,840,367,891 80. Total bearing currency interest, $379,292,460 20. Matured debt not presented for payment, $14,173,363 85. Debt bearing no interest, $405,548,857 05. Total debt, $2,639,382,572 68. Amount in treasury: Coin, $100,690,645 69; currency, $37,486,175 24; total, $138,176,828 93. Debt less cash in treasury, $2,501,205,751 75. Receipts from internal revenue sources to-day, $519,299; for the week, $6,67 2,856; total for fiscal year ending to-day, $91,793,617. Fractional currency issued for the week, $505,550; amount forwarded, $628,245; also $200,000 in United States notes. National Bank issued $321,700. Fractional currency destroyed, $459,000.

NEW ORLEANS, December 7.—In the Convention to-day, in discussing the preamble and resolutions denying the statements contained in a memorial to Congress expressing fear of a war of races, negro member Cromwell declared, "we will rule until the last one of us goes down forever;" that negroes were going to have their rights if it were by revolution and blood, in spite of Andy Johnson or any other man. He declared that he was ready for revolution. Pinchback, also colored, deprecated the remarks of Cromwell, and declared that the colored people of this country could get no rights which the whites did not see fit to give them; that the talk of war between the races was all a humbug, and alluded to the disparity of the members of the two races; declared that the slaveholders of the South had been in the past, and were still friends to the negro; that it was the province of the Radical Congress, and not this Convention, to discuss questions of this kind.

The *Republican* states that Judge Duvell, of the United States District Court, has ordered the juries to be drawn for his Court, to be composed of citizens without distinction of color. Duvell was appointed by President Lincoln.

The grand and petit juries were discharged yesterday. The new panel according to law has been ordered.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, relative to the volunteers discharged in the territories. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A summary of the proceedings in the trial of Henry Wirtz was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A summary relative to the case of Milliken, and stating that Gen. Thomas' report on the subject was in the hands of the Attorney General, was also referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The speaker stated the next business in order to be a resolution for the impeachment of the President. Pending the question, Wilson of Iowa, moved to lay the subject on the table. After considerable filibustering, Logan said if the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee would withdraw his motion and allow the vote to be taken squarely on the impeachment resolution the minority would withdraw all opposition.

Wilson assented to the proposition and withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved the previous question. The resolution being seconded and the main question ordered, the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on the following resolution:

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors. Yeas 57, nays 108.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill declaring that from and after its passage the authority of the Secretary to make any reduction in the currency by retrenching or cancelling United States notes, is suspended.

A running discussion, in which the impeachment question got mixed up, ensued between Schenck, Ingersoll, Stevens of Pa., Logan, Garfield and others, but Schenck put an end to it by moving the previous question on the bill. Previous question seconded by 94 to 81, and bill passed—yeas, 127; nays, 25.

Schenck moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Stevens offered a resolution to distribute copies of the President's message among the various Committees to which the subject applied. Among them was a proposition to refer a portion to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Ross stated that the resolution was out of order, as there was no such Committee in existence.

The Chairman overruled the point of order.

Stevens modified the resolution so as to refer the subject to a select Committee.

Ross denounced the Reconstruction Committtee as an obstruction to the wise policy of the President. He was glad to see the Radical Representatives repenting, and was willing to take them on probation into the great Union party. He moved to strike out that part of the resolution.

Stevens said he was much pleased with Ross' eloquent remarks. He was right in many points, especially where he referred to that fragment of a party which voted with him on impeachment. He asked for a vote on the resolution at this moment. Rejected.

The currency question was next taken up and continued till adjournment.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, December 7.—Her Majesty's theater took fire last night after the audience had retired and was totally destroyed. No lives lost. Origin of the fire unknown. Loss very heavy.

FLORENCE, December 7.—The Italian Parliament assembled yesterday. Count Lanza was chosen President of the Chamber of Deputies over Baron Ratazzie by forty majority.

LIVERPOOL, December 7—noon.—Cotton opened steady; sales, probably 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 7¾d; Orleans, 8d. Extensive sales of American cotton to arrive were made at 7¾d for middling uplands. Breadstuffs quiet and without change.

PARIS, December 7.—The *Presse* says the Conference will not meet at Munich as at first proposed, but in this city at the time originally appointed. Envoys of the various powers, residents in this city will be present.

LONDON, December 7—Noon.—Consols 92⅞@93. 70 13-16; Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 41½.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Emanuel Caspemp and family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his daughter, VICTORIA, from his residence, No. 113 Water street, between Adams and Washington, this Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

J. B. WASSON & WM. WASSON,
DENTISTS,
HAVE removed their offices to their old stand, over their Drug Store, No. 318, Main street. dec8 tf

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned for the last thirteen years, under the name and style of R. P. WALT & CO., is by mutual consent, dissolved, dating from December 1, 1867.

R. P. Walt assumes and will pay the entire liabilities of the firm. Either party is fully authorized to use the firm name in settling the old affairs. R. P. Walt will continue the Western Produce business, at No. 36 Main street, for his own account and risk, under the name and style of R. P. WALT & CO

R. P. WALT,
MARTIN WALT.
dec8 3t

For Lease.

Mulberry Grove Plantation,
ON ARKANSAS RIVER,

TWELVE miles below Pine Bluff, is above overflow, has on it a splendid dwelling, cistern, orchard, steam-gin and saw mill, good fencing, etc. All in complete order. One thousand acres in a thorough state of cultivation. Almost enough hands on the place now to cultivate same.

Early application should be made to Mrs. John Waters, John S. Bass, Dr. T. J. Harding, or Robert Lusk, at Nashville. dec8 1m

R. P. WALT & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Cypress Lumber,
No. 196 Main Street.

CYPRESS LUMBER of all dimensions on hand, which we wish to close out at a sacrifice. Parties wishing Lumber should call on us without delay. dec8 tf

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me as Trustee on the 27th day of June, 1867, by James Brown, and which has been duly recorded, I will, on

The 1st Day of January, 1868,

proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, as public sale, on Second street, between Madison and Monroe, in the city of Memphis, Tenn., One Dun and One Bay Horse Mule, conveyed by said deed of trust.

The purchaser will take such title as is vested in me as Trustee by said deed.

dec8 td3 J. W. CLAPP, Trustee.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.—An agent for Tennessee to introduce a new and improved method of learning to write. The most liberal inducements are offered. A rare chance for an enterprising young man. Address

W. E. SHADER,
82 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS.

WHEELER, PICKENS & CO.,

HAVE THE ONLY COMPLETE STOCK of

WOOD & WILLOW WARE

IN THE CITY.

Brooms, Brushes, Cordage, Etc.

An extensive and carefully selected stock of

Toys and Holiday Goods

is now open to dealers and the retail trade. Our superior facilities enable us to supply goods in our line AT LOWER RATES than can be found elsewhere in the city. Call and see us.

AT 330 MAIN STREET,

between Union and Monroe. dec8

WANTED.

SMOKERS TO KNOW THAT GENUINE

PARTAGAS AND RECALIA DEL REY

CIGARS

Are for sale at the OVERTON HOTEL'S

Smoker's Emporium.

GEORGE L. GRAYSER.
dec8 3m Proprietor, Memphis.

Merrimack Calico at 6¼ cts.
New York Mills Bleached Muslins at 11c.
Heavy Brown Domestics at 7 cts.
Irish Poplins at 12 cts.
Alpacas at 9 cts.
Linseys at 10 cts.
Osnaburgs at 8 cts.
Delaines at 5 cts.
10-4 White Wool Blankets at 90 cts.
Men's Calf Sewed Boots at $1 25.
Men's Wax Brogans at 15 cts.
Women's Shoes, all styles, at 10 cts.
Coats' Spool Thread we throw in.
Men's White Shirts, 40 cts.

THESE are the prices that STRAUSS & BLUM will sell their goods at after they commence their

SELLING OFF SALE,

and this will take place when their competitors have got through with their

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

As the presumption is that this will take place

Before the First of January Next,

And as they are not

Compelled to Leave Town,

they will still hold on to their old prices until further notice.

Don't Forget the Place.

STRAUSS & BLUM,
218 Main Street,
Next door to Ward & LeGuere's Drug Store.
dec1

MENKEN BROTHERS'

GREAT DOMESTIC SALE.

JUST RECEIVED FROM NEW YORK:

Cases Prints,
Cases Prints,
Cases Prints,
Cases Prints,
Cases Bleached Domestics,
Cases Bleached Domestics,
Cases Bleached Domestics,
Cases Bleached Domestics.

Unprecedented Low Prices.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

GREAT DRESS GOODS SALE.

Empress Cloths,
Empress Cloths,
Empress Cloths,
Empress Cloths,
Delaines,
Delaines,
Delaines,
Delaines,
Merinoes,
Merinoes,
Merinoes,
Merinoes,

At Slaughtering Prices.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

GREAT SALE of BLANKETS

Bed Blankets at $2 50, worth $4 00.
Bed Blankets at $3 50, worth $5 00.
Bed Blankets at $6 00, worth $10 00.
Bed Blankets at $10 00, worth $15 00.

ALL AT

Extraordinary Cheap Prices.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

GREAT SALE

FLANNELS AND LINENS.

White all Wool Flannel 25 cts., worth 40 cts.
White all Wool Flannel 35 cts., worth 50 cts.
White all Wool Flannel 35 cts., worth 50 cts.
White all Wool Flannel 35 cts., worth 50 cts.

ALL AT

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

MENKEN BROTHERS'

GREAT CLOAK SALE.

Cloth and Velvet Cloaks all at Cost,
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks all at Cost,
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks all at Cost,
Cloth and Velvet Cloaks all at Cost,

ALL REDUCED TO

Wonderfully Low Prices.

MENKEN BROTHERS'

OFFER TO

COUNTRY MERCHANTS!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS!

Bargains in Prints,
Bargains in Dress Goods.
Bargains in Flannels,
Bargains in Osnaburgs.
Bargains in Jeans,
Bargains in Linseys.
Bargains in Clothing,
Bargains in Boots and Shoes.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER

Lessee and Manager.....W. C. THOMPSON
Stage Manager.....SHIRLEY H. FRANCE
Treasurer.....C. D. STEINKUHL

First appearance of the beautiful and accomplished artiste, CECILE RUSH.

Monday Evening, December 9.—Will be presented the emotional play, in 5 acts, entitled EAST LYNNE; or, THE EARL'S DAUGHTER—Lady Isabel and Madam Vine, Cecile Rush.

In active preparation—BLACK CROOK

Doors open at ¾ to 7; curtain to rise at 7½ precisely. Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRAND BALL.

The St. Patrick's Fair

Will close with a Grand Ball at the

MEMPHIS CLUB HALL,

Corner of Second and Union streets,

ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 9, 1867.

Tickets admitting Lady and Gentleman (including supper), Five Dollars. dec8 1t

Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert,

FOR the benefit of the United Hebrew Relief Association, to be given at the Memphis Club Hall, on TUESDAY, December 10, 1867, at 8 o'clock p.m. Price of admission, $1. Tickets can be had at F. Katzenbach's music store, Strauss Bros. & Co., 252 second street; Menken Brethers, 203 Main street; Rice, Stix & Co., 307 Main street. dec8

DRY GOODS, ETC.

THE IMPENDING CRASH!

TO THE

CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS.

THAT THE money market is stringent, and nothing to warrant the hope that the near future may bring forth a better state of things, is but too strongly evidenced by the many and large failures, not alone in Memphis, but all over the country.

In view of those stern facts we have, after two weeks's diligent attention, succeeded in going through our immense stock from 1st to 4th floor, and marking down the same to prices that will repay our labor.

As an enumeration of our IMMENSE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK would occupy too much time and space, we shall confine ourselves to a mention of the leading departments in our house, hoping thereby to attract the desired notice without resorting to the petifogging system of enumerating "catch penny" prices in connection with certain articles of but little or no value at best.

Our house being one of the oldest—if not the

Oldest Dry Goods Establishment in Memphis,

and, we presume, in point of reliability and the means to sustain any losses the times may inflict, second to none in the city, we trust any announcement coming from us may be received in the true and genuine light it is intended.

We have never carried on our business on the strength of newspaper puffs and placards, nor do we intend to do it now; but Dry Goods being about to resume their old standard value, we think it but due to our many kind old patrons to make them aware of the great and sudden decline in our prices.

The departments will be comprised in the following, viz:

CLOAK AND SHAWL ROOM,

An elegant assortment of
BLACK VELVET DE LYON SACQUES,
BLACK AND COLORED do. do.,
BLACK CLOTH do. do.
CHINCHILLA do.

A large and well assorted stock of
WOOL SHAWLS,
HOODS, NUBIAS,
BREAKFAST CAPES, ETC., ETC.

FURS, FURS, FURS.

An extensive variety of FURS at very attractive prices.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

A newly selected stock of S